



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

American School
of Oriental Research
in Palestine

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
FOR ORIENTAL STUDY AND RESEARCH IN
PALESTINE

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN,—The Annual Meeting of the supporters of the School was held in New York, December 31, 1903. The experience of three years had shown that the Regulations, framed before the School was established, needed amendment in several particulars, and the affiliation of the School with those at Athens and in Rome in connection with the Archaeological Institute of America made other changes desirable. The Managing Committee, in accordance with the instructions of the meeting in December, 1902, presented a draft of revised Regulations which, after discussion and amendment, were adopted. The Regulations are printed elsewhere in this Supplement. The only change which seems to require mention in this place is the constitution of a large Managing Committee corresponding to those of the other Schools, consisting of one representative from each of the Universities, Colleges, and Seminaries which support the School; all individuals who contribute to it not less than \$100 a year; three members chosen by the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis; the President of the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools at Athens and in Rome *ex officio*. The immediate administration of the School is intrusted to an Executive Committee of seven,

consisting of the President of the Institute *ex officio*, five members chosen for one year by the Managing Committee at its annual meeting, and the Director of the School in the year next following his term of service.

The Director of the School in the year 1903-04 was Professor Lewis B. Paton, of Hartford Theological Seminary, whose report is submitted herewith. In consequence of the prevalence of cholera and the imposition of quarantines, some intending students were deterred from attempting to reach Jerusalem, and the only one present during the year was the Thayer Fellow, Dr. Hans H. Spoer, who was in his second year of residence. The death of Mrs. Paton by accident while on a journey east of the Jordan made it necessary to close the School a little earlier than usual. Professor Paton has the deep sympathy of the members of the Committee, as of all the friends of the School, in his bereavement.

The Director for 1904-05 is Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell University. The Thayer Fellowship is held by Mr. Albert Ten Eyck Olmstead, recently a graduate student in the same University; and two other students, Mr. Benson B. Charles and Mr. Jesse E. Wrench, also from Cornell, are enrolled in the School. These gentlemen have been in Syria since the early summer and are now in Jerusalem, where Professor Schmidt is expected before the end of October.

The Managing Committee has again to express its grateful appreciation of the many services of Dr. Selah Merrill, American Consul in Jerusalem.

In the judgment of those who are most deeply interested in the success of the School, it is of vital moment that it should be in charge of a Resident Director who may give a continuity to its work impossible under the present system, and that it should establish itself permanent quarters more adequate to its needs than the rooms it has hitherto occupied in the Grand New Hotel. It is much to be desired, also, that it should have the means to make the beginnings of a museum, and to avail itself of the opportunities that offer to engage in exploration

or excavation. To achieve these ends a very considerable increase in the annual income of the School and in the funds that may be used for special purposes is necessary, and an effort will be made this winter to obtain additional subscriptions and gifts for excavation.

GEORGE F. MOORE, *Chairman.*

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
October 13, 1904.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1903-1904

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Archaeology in Palestine :

GENTLEMEN, — Permit me to submit the following report of the work of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine during the academic year 1903-04.

Early in February of last year I was informed by your Committee that it wished me to go out as Director of the School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and I at once applied to the Trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary for permission to accept. This they generously accorded, voting me a year's leave of absence on full salary. Through this liberality I was able to make a longer stay and to carry out more extended investigations than would otherwise have been possible. After consultation with Dr. Frederick Bliss, Dr. S. I. Curtiss, Dr. J. P. Peters, and others familiar with Palestine, I decided that it would be expedient to visit that country in the summer, and accordingly set sail for Naples with my wife and little daughter on May 25, 1903. At Naples I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Barton on his way back from Jerusalem, where he had been Director of the School during the previous winter, and received from him much detailed information in regard to the duties and opportunities of my position. This proved of the greatest value, and enabled me to avoid many unpleasant experiences into which otherwise my ignorance must have brought me.

At Naples I learned that there was cholera in Egypt and quarantine against Egypt in Syria. I was obliged, therefore, to take the longer route by way of Constantinople. As I had a wait of nine days, it would have been possible to see some-

thing of Greece if I had been able to send our heavy luggage on by sea to meet us at the Piraeus; but the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes would not take the luggage except as freight, and there was not time to clear freight at the Piraeus, so that we had to wait for the steamer in Naples. I tried to improve the time by studying the antiquities in the Museum at Naples and at Pompeii; and on introducing myself to the Director I was afforded every facility by him, although it was the season of the year when the Museum was closed for repairs.

On the outward voyage from Naples we stopped a day at Piraeus, long enough to get a glimpse of Athens. At Constantinople I was joined by my sister, Miss Julia B. Paton, Professor of Biology in the American College for Women at Constantinople, who spent the summer with us in the Lebanon and helped me greatly in studying the flora of that region. Dr. S. I. Curtiss, of Chicago, and Drs. Post and Dorman, of Beirut, were also fellow-passengers on the steamer from Constantinople to Beirut, and with their help I was able to lay out a plan for the summer, even before I landed in Syria.

We arrived in Beirut on June 21, and received a cordial welcome from the American Consul, the Hon. G. Bie Ravndal, and from the professors in the American College, several of whom were already known to us personally. On the advice of the old residents we decided to make our summer headquarters at 'Aleih in the Lebanon. This place has the advantage of being 3200 feet above the sea and of being cool even in the hottest weather. On our shady veranda the temperature never went above 72° at any time in the summer. There is also a good hotel there managed by the proprietors of Bassoul's Hotel in Beirut. Most of the professors in the College at Beirut have summer residences either in 'Aleih or in the neighboring villages, so that we had the privileges of their society and their experience, and were able to call in the members of the Medical Faculty in case of illness. 'Aleih lies on the railway between Beirut and Damascus, and is an excellent centre from which

to make trips to all parts of the Lebanon. Dragomans, horses, and carriages can be procured there as easily as in Beirut. Mr. Ravndal, the American Consul at Beirut, resided in 'Aleih last summer. He showed himself a kind friend, and did everything in his power to render our summer pleasant and profitable. Dr. Post put his botanical knowledge and his herbarium at our disposal. Dr. Porter took frequent trips to Beirut with me to explain the objects in the Museum of the American College and to show me his valuable collection of coins. All the other professors and foreign residents helped us in every way in planning trips and in carrying them out. Without their knowledge of the language and the customs of the country I should have been able to get little out of my first summer in Syria. At 'Aleih there is also opportunity to secure good teachers of modern Arabic. This is no small advantage, and it is one that does not exist in other villages of the Lebanon.

Almost immediately after our arrival at Beirut the quarantine against Damascus that had been on all winter was removed. There was no telling how long it would stay off, so that it seemed best to visit Damascus at once. Accordingly I went there, and while there I was invited by Professor Stuart Crawford and Professor Samuel Ives Curtiss, whose recent death we mourn, to join them in a tour around the Sea of Galilee and back to Damascus. This was a rare opportunity. Professor Crawford was born in Damascus and speaks Arabic like a native, and Professor Curtiss had an intimate knowledge of the country and of its customs from repeated summer tours. I could have had no better introduction to travel in Syria, and I profited greatly from the courtesy of these two gentlemen. Our object was to visit the shrines in the region south of Damascus and to study the religious beliefs and customs that exist in these places. This took us off of the beaten paths of travel and brought us a great deal of curious information. We kept copious notes of all that we saw and heard, took a large number of photographs, and copied several Greek inscriptions which we believe not to have been published hitherto.

This trip occupied something over three weeks, and was crowded full of the hardest kind of work.

On my return to Damascus Mrs. Paton joined me, and we spent some time at Baalbek studying the results of the recent German excavations. From Baalbek I went to visit my old classmate, Rev. William Jessup, at Zahleh, and while there a quarantine of ten days was suddenly imposed by the Lebanon against Damascus. Our friends managed, however, to get us out of the district by a back road through the mountains before the *cordon* of soldiers was stationed, so that we escaped the hardships that many were obliged to suffer who passed through quarantine. The Rev. Mr. Doolittle, of Zahleh, then took us with him on a missionary tour through the southern Lebanon, on which we had a fine opportunity to see what American education is doing for the country, and to study the manners of the Druses.

In August Mrs. Paton and I made a three weeks' tour from 'Aleih to the Cedars of Lebanon. The easy route by way of Tripoli was closed by cholera, and we were obliged to go overland along the backbone of the Lebanon. We planned our trip so as to visit nearly all of the ruined temples of the Lebanon, and I was able to get photographs and measurements of all that I visited, besides searching diligently for inscriptions. We spent several delightful days camping under the Cedars, and returned by way of the ruined temple at Lake Yemuneh and the east side of the Lebanon range.

Soon after my return to 'Aleih I was invited by the Rev. W. K. Eddy, of Sidon, to make him a visit, and spent several most profitable days in seeing Sidon and the neighboring places under his experienced guidance.

Those portions of the summer that were not spent in travel were devoted to the study of modern Arabic with a teacher at 'Aleih. Even on the trips I was able to keep up a little study and to put into practice what I had learned in the intervening periods. As a result of the summer study I went to Jerusalem not quite so helpless linguistically as I should have been if I

had gone there directly from America. On the whole I felt that it was well worth while to have spent the summer in Syria. The heat was never excessive, except in the Jordan Valley in July and at Sidon in August, and even this was not greater than I have felt in New York. We travelled freely on horseback even in the middle of the day, and neither my wife nor myself experienced the slightest inconvenience. All of us, including the child, were perfectly well during the entire summer. I should have no hesitation in going to Syria again in the summer time, and I see no reason why all the directors and students of the School of Archaeology should not do so if they wish. I experienced everywhere the greatest kindness from the Beirut professors, the American, Scotch, and English missionaries, the native teachers, and the people generally.

Dr. Spoer, the Fellow of the School during the past year, was a student in the School the year before, and consequently spent the summer also in Syria. We made repeated efforts to meet one another, but cholera and cordons always intervened, so that we could not make connection, although he was in the Lebanon most of the summer. He was caught by the quarantine that I succeeded in evading, and had ten most uncomfortable days in a native hut at Mrejat on the top of the Lebanon. He succeeded in visiting Baalbek, where he was fortunate enough to meet the German excavators and to have the ruins explained by them. He also made a study of the ruined temple at Beit Meri, the results of which he has embodied in a paper that is now in the hands of the Managing Committee. He had also the privilege, before the School opened, of taking an archaeological trip east of the Jordan with Dr. Euting, of Strassburg, from whom he received many valuable hints as to archaeological methods and learned the best ways of making squeezes, casts, and impressions.

The latter part of September we removed from 'Aleih to Jerusalem, and prepared for the work of the winter. Several students had had correspondence with me and had expected to attend the School, but the persistence of cholera and the serious

disturbances in Beirut frightened them all, so that they came no farther than Germany; accordingly, I was left with Dr. Spoer, the Fellow of the School, as my sole pupil. Several requests were received from residents of Jerusalem and others to be admitted to the School as special students, but I did not deem it wise to receive them, as this would have involved a lowering of the standard of work.

In view of the fact that the School was so small, it seemed best to continue the arrangement made by my predecessors and hire again the room rented for a schoolroom in the Grand New Hotel. This had the advantage of enabling us to live at this hotel, of being near to the library, of enjoying the friendship of Dr. and Mrs. Merrill, and of keeping an oversight over the belongings of the School.

During the entire winter, except when we were absent on tours, I lectured once a day on 'The Historical Archaeology of Palestine.' Dr. Spoer also did some work with me in Assyrian. The privileges of the German School of Archaeology were kindly extended to us by Dr. Dalman, the Director. Dr. Spoer took courses in 'Modern Arabic' and in 'Manners and Customs of Modern Palestine' with Professor Dalman, and in 'History of Israel' and 'Geography of Palestine' with Professor Löhr. I had the pleasure of attending Dr. Dalman's lectures on 'Manners and Customs of Modern Palestine' and on 'Topography of Jerusalem.' The Dominicans of Saint Étienne invited us to all of their public lectures, and we heard Père Séjourné on 'The So-called Pilgrimage of Saint Sylvia,' Père Lagrange on 'Zoroaster and Judaism,' Germer-Durand on 'The Walls of Jerusalem in the Christian Era,' Savignac on 'The Land of Edom,' and other lecturers on other subjects connected with the archaeology and the history of Palestine. We also kept up the study of modern Arabic with private teachers.

In addition to the regular work of the School, Dr. Spoer carried on independent researches concerning the folk-lore and superstitions of Palestine. Some of his results he has embodied in a paper on 'Jewish Amulets,' which will appear in the next

number of the *Journal of Biblical Literature*. He also made a study of wedding customs, which he has embodied in a commentary on the Song of Songs, and prepared a paper on the significance of menhirs, dolmens, and cup-marks. During the two years of his residence in Jerusalem he has acquired knowledge of the Palestinian dialect of Arabic, and has written a brief grammar of the dialect that will be of value to future students in the School.

My own study was devoted chiefly to the topography of ancient Jerusalem. I investigated all the archaeological remains that were accessible, and obtained a large collection of excellent photographs. The results of my investigations I hope soon to publish in a volume or a series of articles. I was interested also in studying village life and observing the religious beliefs and customs of the country. Some studies on these subjects I hope soon to have ready for publication. During the visit of the party from the University of Chicago in Jerusalem, I gave some lectures on the topography of ancient Jerusalem, and I addressed the World's Sunday School Convention on 'Jerusalem in Old Testament Times.' At the request of the Trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary I took advantage of my residence in Jerusalem and my trips to other parts of the country to make a quite complete collection of objects illustrating the life of the Bedawins and of the Fellahin. This collection is now on exhibition in the Museum of Hartford Theological Seminary, where it is open to the inspection of the public.

Thanks to the labors of my predecessors, I found an excellent working library in possession of the School. This I endeavored to augment by judicious purchase as favorable opportunities presented themselves. I added eighty-one volumes in all, forty-eight by purchase and thirty-three by gift. Among the former were several expensive works, such as Lane's Arabic Dictionary. I continued the subscriptions to the periodicals previously taken by the School and added the *Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft*. I had forty-three

volumes bound, leaving no unbound volumes in the library. A complete list of the books added and books bound I have transmitted to the Managing Committee, and an account of my expenditures to the Treasurer.

An opportunity for exploration presented itself in Phoenicia and resulted in some interesting finds which will be described more fully elsewhere. In Jerusalem no opportunity for excavation presented itself until a short time before my departure. I then learned that property along the supposed line of Agrippa's wall was controlled by a broad-minded Moslem gentleman and by one of the European residents, from whom I could get permission to do some digging. I took advantage of this opportunity to search for buried portions of the wall and to examine supposed remains of it. The results of this study I hope to present later to the Archaeological Institute.

Last winter was peculiarly favorable for archaeological excursions. Cholera, which had been rampant during the previous winter, had migrated farther north, so that we were free to come and go as we pleased. The rainfall was slight, so that even in January and February we could take short trips without difficulty. We visited the *tells* of the Shefela, Beit Jibrin, Tell el-Hesi, Gaza, Beersheba, and Hebron on a circular tour from Jerusalem. We saw the sites in the neighborhood of Ramallah under the guidance of Mr. Grant of the Friends' Mission at Ramallah. We spent several days at Gezer on invitation of Mr. Macalister, the Director of the excavations of the Palestine Exploration Fund; and we also had the privilege of his explanations when we visited the collection from Gezer in the Turkish School at Jerusalem. During one visit to Gezer we were hospitably entertained by Mr. Murad, the administrator of the Bergheim estate at Abu Shusheh. We also made short trips to Jericho and the Dead Sea, Mar Saba, and Wady Farah. Our winter vacation we timed to coincide with that of the German School, and during this interval I was able to make a two weeks' visit to Egypt. Dr. Spoer improved this time by taking a trip to Galilee with Dr. Benzinger, on which

he was able to inspect the German excavations at Mutesellim and Ta'anak.

Late in the spring, just before the end of the School year, we planned a tour in company of Dr. Masterman of Jerusalem, to make a more thorough study of 'Araq el-Amir, then to visit Amman, Jerash, Pella, the Decapolis, and to return by way of Beisan and Nablus. We had gone as far as Amman, and were just starting on the road to Jerash. It was a cool, cloudy morning, and we were riding slowly over a level, grassy spot, when suddenly, without any warning, and without uttering a cry, Mrs. Paton fell from her horse. Her head struck on a sharp stone, and she never regained consciousness. We were able to move her to the Amman station on the new pilgrimage railway from Damascus to Mecca, and to take her in a train to Damascus. She died on the train within two hours of Damascus, and I was obliged to bury her body in Damascus. She was the constant companion of my study and of my travels, and whatever success may have attended the work of the School during the past winter is due to her enthusiasm and brave willingness to put up with the inconveniences of life in Palestine.

Dr. Masterman and his sister-in-law, Miss Zeller, did everything possible to help me at the time of this tragedy, and Dr. Mackinnon of the Scotch hospital at Damascus took me into his family and showed himself a friend in need. President Bliss and all the professors in Beirut were kindness itself, and Consul Ravndal insisted on accompanying me as far as Jaffa when I returned to Jerusalem. I returned as soon as it was possible, and continued the work of the School until the 1st of May. Then I set sail for America. Dr. Spoer kindly volunteered to accompany me all the way, and certain lectures that I was unable to give him in Jerusalem in consequence of my wife's death I gave him on the homeward journey.

My personal thanks, as well as the thanks of the School, are due to Dr. Selah Merrill, United States Consul at Jerusalem, for constant help cheerfully given throughout the winter. His

great knowledge of the country and of the archaeology of Jerusalem were always put at our service, and he was always ready to help us in making and in carrying out plans. Mr. Gellat, the Dragoman of the Consulate, also rendered constant and invaluable aid. Hearty thanks are due to Dr. Masterman, Surgeon of the British Hospital, for large help and many acts of kindness; to Dr. Dalman of the German School of Archaeology, for opening all the privileges of the School and of the Museum to us, and for inviting us to join him in his excursions; to Mr. Macalister and the officers of the Palestine Exploration Fund, for allowing us so freely to inspect their excavations; to Mr. Dickson, H. B. M. Consul, Dr. Blythe, the Anglican Bishop, and all the English missionaries and residents, for many acts of hospitality and help; to the Brothers of Saint Étienne, the Greek Patriarch, and the Syrian Patriarch, for the use of books in their libraries; to Professor Guthe for the explanation of his investigations on the East Hill; to Dr. Benzinger for much friendly advice and assistance; and to Dr. Wilson of Safed, Dr. Torrance of Tiberias, and Dr. Paterson of Hebron, for their hospitality and help in carrying out tours. The kindness of Professor G. A. Smith of Glasgow and of Professor W. A. Brown of New York during the last month in Jerusalem I can never forget.

It remains only to speak of the plans that should be made for the future of the School.

1. If the School is to remain in Jerusalem, a suitable house is imperative. The present quarters in the Grand New Hotel are inadequate, while they cost as much as a whole house. Unless we can have a building similar to that occupied by the German School, where there are suitable accommodations for Director, students, and classes, as well as for public lectures, our School will never achieve the success that it deserves to have.

2. A permanent Director is greatly to be desired. The annual Director is just about ready to begin teaching when he is compelled to leave, and the best results cannot be secured on this system.

3. A regular attendance of students cannot be obtained without the establishing of a number of fellowships for study in Palestine. The distance is so great, and the expense of life in Jerusalem is so large, that few students will undertake this journey unless there is special inducement. It would be admirable if one travelling fellowship could be established by each of the institutions that now contributes to the support of the School.

LEWIS BAYLES PATON.

HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
October 12, 1904.